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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

फाइल सं०
File No.

C/125/2/77-JP

खंड
Volume

राज्यालय
Ministry of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS विदेश
कार्यालय

Department Office of

अनुसार
SECTION

टिक्किंग/पदाधार
NOTES/CORRESPONDENCE

को सूचीकृत को गई
Indexed on

आवधार
initials

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विषय
Subject

Perpetuation of the memory of Netaji
SUBHASIT CHANDRA BOSE — points
raised by Shri Saman Singh, MP on 29.6.77.
in Lok Sabha — comes fromence thereof

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Previous References

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Later References

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Notes - 1-2
Correspondence - 1 - 15

(गौतम गुप्ता)
(GAUTAM GUPTA)
जन सचिव (ए पर्स आर पर्स)
Dy Secretary (A&RM)
विदेश विभाग, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of External Affairs
New Delhi

स० 92 (ब्रिटिशीय)/ब०० एस०-58
97 (Unbleached)/O. & M.-58

प्राप्ति संग्रहीत — 613-19 जनरल एडमिन/76-77—मासमूटेक—(सी-626)—15-3-77—200,000.

GIPTC—613-19 Genl. Adm./76-77—GIPTC—(C-626)—15-3-77—200,000.

Ministry of External Affairs ①
(EA Div)

Sn.no (1)	—	(Receipt)
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Sn.no (3)	—	(Issue)
Sn.no (4)	—	(Added)
<u>Sn.no (5)</u>	—	<u>PK</u>

Please link up pps and resubmit
around 26.9.77

Dtd. JS (N SEA)
21.9.77

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Dtd. Div(EA)
21.9.77

Submitted. References quoted in
the fr. may be seen at flags 'D', 'E' & 'F'.
1052-Div(EA) 21/9/77

B
21/9/77

Div (EA)

(9)

from pre-page

The F.R. is in response to our request vide our letter dated 28th July, 1977 (flag 'D') regarding the collection of material relating to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

2. The request was as a follow-up action to the debate on demands for grant of Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on 29.6.1977 during which Shri Sumar Guha, M.P. raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

3. Our Ambassador feels it is reasonable to assume that all the relevant material available from Japan is already available in the records of the two Commissions, in view of the following:-

- 8106/JP (1/10/77)
25/2
- (a) The Shah Nawaz Commission (1956) and the Khosla Commission (1971) had visited Japan in connection with their investigation into the disappearance of Netaji. During their investigations, the Embassy cooperated with them to obtain as much material as possible on Netaji.
 - (b) In reply to this Ministry's request for documents, the Embassy vide their letter dated 25.1.1973 (flag 'F') stated; that "the Gaimusho informs us after re-checking its old records that they are not in possession of any papers relating to Netaji other than those already surrendered to us in 1955".
 - (c) As for the War Office, the letter states: "Gaimusho has told us quite positively that no new material pertaining to Netaji could be traced in the records Office". As a double-check, an Embassy official, accompanied by an official from Gaimusho, went personally to check up the War Office Record Library and found that no documents relating to Netaji were traceable.
 - (d) Apart from these two archives, the Khosla Commission interviewed several Japanese and Indians associated with Netaji in 1971.

4. The Ambassador, therefore, is of the view that any further effort on our part is not only likely to be fruitless, but would prove embarrassing.

5. As regards the installation of small memorial plaques in places connected with the history of Netaji and INA, our Ambassador feels that until the question of Netaji's ashes is settled, any movement in that direction, as far as Japan is concerned, would lead to further embarrassment. A separate file regarding Netaji's ashes is already under submission to JS(EA).

Haralu
(Miss) (N.N. Haralu)
Director (EA)
24.10.1977.

Correspondence - 1 15

5230-JT/NEA/2
19/7
D.1171-US(FE)/77

MOST IMMEDIATE

5270/ENR/77
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Ministry of External Affairs
(Coordination Division)

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D.1171-US(FE)/77
25/7

Shri Samar Guha, M.P., during the Debate on Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977, raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and had made a number of suggestions with financial and other implications. However, the first task is to collect information, documents and other material, wherever freely available, from different countries in the world cutting across the jurisdiction of a number of Territorial Divisions.

2. After collection of accurate information on the various points raised by Shri Guha and the location of documents, material, etc. which will have to be acquired, wherever possible, the financial implications of the project will have to be considered by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministries concerned, especially with the Ministry of Finance for release of funds.

3. However, in the first instance, the Territorial Divisions concerned may take necessary follow-up action to collect accurate information, documents, relics, etc. which are available free, and locate the other obtainable relics which have to be paid for through the help of our Missions concerned and provide them to the Co-ordination Division.

Challorar

(J.T. Kallukaren)
Director (Coordination)
18.7.1977

JS(N&EA) Pl. speak
on
JS(AM) Do we have any material
in P.R.D.U
23.7.77

U.S.(F.E.) We do not have any material
with us, as far as Japan is concerned.

IS(CEA)

in (coord).

ML
25/7

(2)

Ministry of External Affairs
(Coordination Division)

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SUGGESTIONS MADE REGARDING NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE.

The following points were made during the course of the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977.

The Foreign Secretary has directed that necessary follow-up action be taken.

Shri Samar Guha blamed the previous Governments for not honouring the "greatest revolutionary of India" Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and neglecting either to collect his revolutionary relics or preserve them for posterity. He therefore urged FM to do the following things:

- (i) Collect from the archives of Japan, East and West Germany, U.K., USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Italy and some other countries where, according to him, "there are still many documents and much material connected with other revolutions that were brought about, inspired by the leadership of Netaji". (Lok Sabha Debates, Part II, June 29, 1977, Uncorrected).
- (ii) Rebuild the damaged INA Martyrs Memorial in Singapore built by Netaji in July 1945 and demolished by Mountbatten. According to Shri Guha, the Foreign Minister of Singapore was a man who was a member of the INA and fought with Netaji and, therefore, he suggested that an appeal be made to the Government of Singapore to be allowed to rebuild that monument.
He said that Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had admitted that he had brought part of the demolished monument and left it in his Rawalpindi house. Shri Guha requested the Government to send Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to his home so that those parts of the demolished martyrs' memorial that he brought from Singapore can be brought to India and reconstructed in a martyrs' memorial in honour of the INA, somewhere in the heart of Delhi.
- (iii) The headquarter building of the Azad Hind Government and the residential quarters of Netaji, according to Shri Guha, are still there in the sea beach of Singapore and, therefore, he urged FM to persuade the Government of Singapore to sell it to us so that we could set up there the headquarters of an Indian Cultural Mission for the whole of South-East Asia.
- (iv) Shri Guha said that there were many places connected with the history of Netaji and INA activities in Malaysia and small plates can be put up to that effect in these places as well as in such other places in Thailand, Indonesia, etc.

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- (v) The advance headquarters of the Azad Hind Fauj were, according to Shri Guha, set up at Jarawardi Sugar Estate near Rangoon. That building should be purchased by the Government of India. He added that Gen. Ne Win was an admirer of Netaji and therefore, he thought that there would be no difficulty to find those buildings and buy them.
- (vi) Shri Guha said that Netaji had taken a pledge before the tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar that after India's liberation the Emperor's remains will be taken back to India and re-buried with national honour. Netaji had also pledged that a mausoleum would be built at Red Fort. Shri Guha wanted FM to fulfil that pledge.
- (vii) Place plaques at places in Peshawar and Kabul where Netaji stayed in the course of his escape from India to Germany.
- (viii) Shri Guha said that Gen. Mac Arthur and Lord Mountbatten's HQs. had made vital enquiries into Netaji's death in an air crash. These reports should be obtained from UK and USA.
- (ix) Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, after occupying Taiwan, had also undertaken an enquiry about a reported air crash at Taihako. This report should also be obtained from the Government of Taiwan.
- (x) Only 3 pages of Lord Mountbatten's diary, according to Shri Guha, were supplied to the Khosla Commission. Even those three pages revealed startling facts that Lord Mountbatten received a report from the British Commission in China that Netaji Subhas Bose did not die in the plane crash. Then the British intelligence sent a report to Mountbatten that he escaped. If the full diary of Lord Mountbatten could be obtained many more startling things would have come to light. (Ibid)
- (xi) Shri Guha said that another ticklish thing came before the Kohsia and Shah Nawaz Commissions and added: "It was an intelligence report to the Government of India that the Russian Ambassador in Kabul and a Russian Vice-Consul in Tehran, both of them publicly admitted in 1946 that Netaji Subhas Bose reached Moscow. This was a report of our Intelligence Wing to the Government of India that was sent from Kabul and Tehran. That is on record and it is with the Khosla Commission as well as the Shah Nawaz Commission. I would request that Hon. Minister to find out whether it can be had from the Government of USSR as to what actually happened because it has been admitted both by Shah Nawaz Commission as well as Khosla Commission that the destination of Netaji was Russia."

J.T.Kallukaran
(J.T.Kallukaran)
Director(Coordination)
16.7.1977

(2)

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MOST IMMEDIATE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Coordination Division)

No.AA/125/40/77

July 23, 1977

Shri Samar Guha, M.P., during the Debate on Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977, raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the Memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and had made a number of suggestions with financial and other implications. However, the first task is to collect information, documents and other material, wherever freely available, from different countries in the world.

2. After collection of accurate information on the various points raised by Shri Guha and the location of documents, material, etc. which will have to be acquired, wherever possible, the financial implications of the project will have to be considered by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministries concerned, especially with the Ministry of Finance for release of funds.
3. The Mission concerned is requested to take follow-up action, without financial implications, and send their replies to the Co-ordination Division, with copy endorsed to the Territorial Division concerned

J. T. KALIUKAREN
(J.T.KALIUKAREN)
Director (Coord)

Ambassador/High Commission of India,
Tokyo/Djakarta/Kuala Lumpur/Rangoon/Singapore/
Bangkok/Islamabad/Kabul/Bonn/Berlin(GDR)/Rome/London/
Moscow/Washington.

Copy to :

J S(S)/J S(N&EA)/J S(PAKAF)/J S(AMS)/J S(EE)/
J S(EW)/J S(AD)/Director(Coord)

5

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Coordination Division)

SUGGESTIONS MADE REGARDING NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

The following points were made during the course of the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on June 29, 1977.

Shri Samar Guha blamed the previous Governments for not honouring the "greatest revolutionary of India" Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and neglecting either to collect his revolutionary relics or preserve them for posterity. He therefore urged FM to do the following things:

(i) Collect from the archives of Japan, East and West Germany, U.K., USA, Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Italy and some other countries where, according to him, "there are still many documents and much material connected with other revolutions that were brought about, inspired by the leadership of Netaji". (Lok Sabha Debates, Part II, June 29, 1977, Uncorrected).

(ii) Rebuild the damaged INA Martyrs Memorial in Singapore built by Netaji in July 1945 and demolished by Mountbatten. According to Shri Guha, the Foreign Minister of Singapore was a man who was a member of the INA and fought with Netaji and, therefore, he suggested that an appeal be made to the Government of Singapore to be allowed to rebuild that monument.

He said that Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had admitted that he had brought part of the demolished monument and left it in his Rawalpindi house. Shri Guha requested the Government to send Shri Shah Nawaz Khan to his home so that those parts of the demolished martyrs' memorial that he brought from Singapore can be brought to India and reconstructed in a martyrs' memorial in honour of the INA, somewhere in the heart of Delhi.

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- (iii) The headquarter building of the Azad Hind Government and the residential quarters of Netaji, according to Shri Guha, are still there in the sea beach of Singapore and, therefore, he urged FM to persuade the Government of Singapore to sell it to us so that we could set up there the headquarters of an Indian Cultural Mission for the whole of South-East Asia.
- (iv) Shri Guha said that there were many places connected with the history of Netaji and INA activities in Malaysia and small plates can be put up to that effect in these places as well as in such other places in Thailand, Indonesia, etc.
- (v) The advance headquarters of the Azad Hind Fauj were, according to Shri Guha, set up at Jarawardi Sugar Estate near Rangoon. That building should be purchased by the Government of India. He added that Gen. Ne Win was an admirer of Netaji and therefore, he thought that there would be no difficulty to find those buildings and buy them.
- (vi) Shri Guha said that Netaji had taken a pledge before the tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar that after India's liberation the Emperor's remains will be taken back to India and re-buried with national honour. Netaji had also pledged that a mausoleum would be built at Red Fort. Shri Guha wanted FM to fulfil that pledge.
- (vii) Place plaques at places in Peshawar and Kabul where Netaji stayed in the course of his escape from India to Germany.
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- (ix) Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, after occupying Taiwan, had also undertaken an enquiry about a reported air crash at Taihako. This report should also be obtained from the Government of Taiwan.
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Lord Mountbatten received a report from the British mission in China that Netaji Subhas Bose did not die in the plane crash. Then the British intelligence sent a report to Mountbatten that he escaped. If the full diary of Lord Mountbatten could be obtained many more startling things would have come to light (Ibid).

(xi)

Shri Guha said that another ticklish thing came before the Khosla and Shah Nawaz Commissions and added: "It was an intelligence report to the Government of India that the Russian Ambassador in Kabul and a Russian Vice-Consul in Tehran, both of them publicly admitted in 1946 that Netaji Subhas Bose reached Moscow. This was a report of our Intelligence Wing to the Government of India that was sent from Kabul and Tehran. That is on record and it is with the Khosla Commission as well as the Shah Nawaz Commission. I would request that Hon. Minister to find out whether it can be had from the Government of USSR as to what actually happened because it has been admitted both by Shah Nawaz Commission as well as Khosla Commission that the destination of Netaji was Russia.

SECRET

Mrs. Madhu Bhaduri,
Deputy Secretary(EA).

No. 4125/2/77-JP

(3)

July 28/1977.

(8)

Dear Shri Ram,

During the debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in Lok Sabha on June 29, Shri Samar Guha, M.P., raised several points regarding the perpetuation of the memory of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Subsequently, Foreign Secretary has directed that necessary follow-up action should be taken. So far as Japan is concerned, the follow-up action will consist of collecting from the archives in that country documents and such material which would be connected with Netaji. This, of course, would have to be done somewhat discreetly & since, for the time being, we would not like to raise the issue of Netaji's ashes which are in Japan.

h by you

Yours sincerely,

MB
(Mrs. Madhu Bhaduri)

Shri A. N. Ram,
Counsellor,
Embassy of India,
TOKYO.

MS
28/7/77

5859 J/K/DEA
878

From P.S.Lavania, Special Correspondent "SWARAJYA TIMES" Agra

To The Personal Secretary to
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Govt. of India, New Delhi.

1702 fm 18/1/77
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Sir,

6734 18/1/77
878

Press Cutting from page 3 of the daily "SWARAJYA TIMES" at
Agra on the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in plane
crash, is attached herewith for such action as may be deemed fit.

Yours faithfully

Lavania
18/1/77

(F.S.Lavania)

The enclosed article has raised certain
doubts about the integrity of Justice Khoja
and Shri Shahrukh Khan. Regarding Netaji's
death, it does not give any more facts than those
mentioned by Shri Samarganha in his Lok Sabha speech

JS(N)EA

Urgent
and all what
is important
G.P.
P.P.

Pl- keep on the relevant
file. ~~████████~~

U.S.(TE)
W
878

EAS KKC

नेताजी सुभाष चोस की तथाकथित मृत्यु

पी० एस० लगानिया, फिरोजाबाद

स्वराज्य टाइम्स के २७ जुलाई के अंक में उपरोक्त विषय पर डा० हरिदद्द अग्रवाल का निख पढ़ने पर मैं डाक्टर साहब के नेता जी के प्रति प्रेम पर उन्हें धन्य मानता हूँ।

मैं इस विषय से विशेष संबंध खाता हूँ। खोसला आयोग में मेरी गवाही भी हुई थी जिसका सूक्ष्म विवरण ३१-१२-७० के भारत के समस्त प्रमुख अंग्रेजी के दैनिक पत्रों में निकला था। इस आयोग में कलकत्ता के सुप्रसिद्ध बैरिस्टर श्री निहारेन्द्र दत्त मूर्मदार लगे हुए थे वह पहले फारवड ब्लाक के टिकट पर जीतकर मिनिस्टर बंगाल में रह चुके हैं और मैं उनसे व उनकी धर्मपत्नी से कई बार उनके निवास स्थान १६, पाम एवं न्यू, कलकत्ता पर भी मिल चुका हूँ। उन्होंने इस आयोग में हुई मैले शहावत को बहुत कीमती बताया था क्योंकि उनके शब्दों में मेरी गवाही ने शाहनवाज कमीशन की घट्टी जांच व रिपोर्ट की जड़ में कुल्हाड़ी मारा था।

डा० अग्रवाल ने अपने लेख में जिस टाइपिस्ट के विषय में लिखा है वह सम्भवतः मरठ के श्री प्रयोगेलाल जैन है जो अब मेरठ की दीवानी कचहरी में बैठकर टाइप करके जीविका कमा रहे हैं और जो कभी स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू के टाइपिस्ट थे। उसी काल में एक दिन पंडित नेहरू ने नेता जी के भागकर रूस में जा चुके ने की सूचना इंग्लैण्ड के प्रधानमन्त्री श्री एटले का भेजने के लिए एक पत्र लिखा था जो श्री इयामलाल जैन से टाइप करेगा गया था। उन्होंने एक कागज ज्यादा लगा कर उसको एक प्रति अपने पास रख ली थी जो अपने बयान में उन्होंने खोसला आयोग के समझ प्रस्तुत की थी। उस पत्र में श्री नेहरू ने श्री एटले से मह अनुरोध किया था कि हिटलर के विश्व युद्ध के कारण रूस भी इंग्लैण्ड का संघर्ष अमरीका की एलाइंड आर्मी है अतः मार्शल स्टालिन को लिखा जाय कि नेता जी रूस में कैसे चुक गए।

यह सत्त्व है कि नेता जी जीवन पर्यन्त युद्ध अपराधी घोषित रहे थे और यदि प्रगट नहीं हुए तो जब उनकी आयु १०० वर्ष से अधिक हो चुकी तो यह मानकर

कि वह मर चुके उन्हें युद्ध अपराधियों की सूची से निकाल दिया जायगा। यदि वह इनके युद्ध अपराधी नहीं है तो भारत सरकार अपने राजदूतों द्वारा या इन देशों की पार्लियमेंट में प्रश्न करवाकर सिद्ध करे कि वह अब भी इनके युद्ध अपराधी नहीं हैं। इस बात पर कांग्रेस खासगंत चुप रहता आया था। यदि नेता जी रूस में हैं और प्रगट होते हैं तो रूस को युद्ध का खतरा मोल लेना पड़ेगा।

मेरी खोसला आयोग के समझ हुई गवाही में ऐसे मौखिक व लिखित तथ्य पैश हुए थे कि जिस के कारण खोसला आयोग के लिए यह आवश्यक हो गया कि उसे आदेश करना पड़ा कि मेरी गवाही के कारण श्री शाहनवाज खा को बयान देने दुबारा बुलाया जाय और इसके लिए तारीख दी गई। इस समय मैले विशेष कारणों से एक प्रार्थना पत्र हलफनामे सहित खोसला आयोग को भेजा और उस में यह प्रार्थना की कि चुकि मेरी गवाही के फलस्वरूप श्री शाहनवाज खा को दुबारा बयानों के लिए बुलाया जा रहा है और कुछ बातों पर यह सिद्ध होता है कि यातों में झूँठा है या श्री शाहनवाज खा ने झूँठ बोला था अतः उनके दुबारा बयानों पर मुझे उन से जिरह करने का अवसर दिया जाय ताकि सत्य सामने आए जो आयोग का कर्तव्य था। मुझे वह भी पता नहीं चल पाया कि श्री खोसला ने कब आ खान को चुपचाप बुलाकर दुबारा उनके बयान लिख लिए अन्यथा। मैं स्वयं उस दिन विज्ञान भवन में पहुँचकर इजाजत मांगता। क्या संसार का कोई भी न्यायाधीश मेरी इस मांग को अनुचित बता सकता? खोसला आयोग को बास्तविकता की तलाश नहीं थी। वह एक ड्रामा मात्र था

मैंने यहाँ तक सिद्ध किया था। कि नेता जी को तेरह दिन में दो बार मृत घोषित किया गया था। पहली बार हाईकोर्ट वर बम गिरने के दिन टोकियो रेडियो ने घोषित किया और उसके १३ दिन बाद इस कथित जहाज दुर्घटना में उनका मारा जाना बताया गया है आयोग की फाइल देखी जाय तो

पूरा नाटक सष्टि हो जाएगा।

श्री खोसला को अन्य अवकाश प्राप्त जगों के मुकाबले सबसे अधिक 'बन-मैन कमीशन' पर लगाया था क्योंकि उनके इक्षित जांच नतीजा मिलता था। यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि सबसे अधिक श्री खोसला ने इस साब्दन से भारत सरकार से बन कमाया है।

श्री शाहनवाज खा सन् १६४७ में पाकिस्तान बनने पर बाकिस्तान में थे और उन्होंने वहाँ की नागरिकता ग्रहण की। एक दिन जब पं० नेहरू लाहौर में एक प्रसिद्ध सङ्क के किनारे बैठे भवन में श्री लियाकत अली खा से बातचीत कर रहे थे तो यकायक एक ऐसी विश्वास न करने थीय अनहोनी घटना घटी कि जिसके कारण पं० नेहरू उसी समय अपने ही जहाज में श्री खान को उन्हीं कपड़ों में भारत ले आए जो भी खान उस समय पहने हुए थे और उस घटना के कारण श्री लियाकत अली खा देखते रह गए और श्री खान को न रोक सके थे। अब जांच करने पर यह भी पता चल जायेगा कि श्री खान की भारतीय नागरिकता वैद्य है अब वह नहीं और एक पाकिस्तानी नागरिक को जो अवैध रूप में भारत आया उसे लोकसभा के टिकट दिए गए और मिनिस्टर बनाया गया। बाद में कई साल के बाद बड़ी मुश्किल से श्रीमती मृदुला सारामाई के व्यक्तिगत हस्तक्षेप पर पनियाला (रुड़की) के स्वर्गीय यशामल सिह (एम० पी०) खान साहब की बैगम व उन के बेटे महमूद नवाज खां व एक बेटी को पाकिस्तान से लाए। श्री खान को बोट के लिए इस कारण मिलते थे कांग्रेस वह उस समय नेता जी के पुजारी का रूप धारण किए हुए थे।

मैं स्वयं द्वितीय विश्व महायुद्ध से लौटकर पुलिस में आ गया था और सन् १६५१-५२ में खाना लक्कसर जिला सहारनपुर का बानान्धक्षय था और मेरे हाथों में 'एथल' नामक स्थान पर पं० नेहरू ने पर्याय जगल की १००० एकड़ जमीन श्री खान को प्रदान कर दी जिस पर उन्होंने अपना काम बनाया जो अब भी है यद्यपि

उसमें से काफी वह अब तक बेच भी चुके हैं। उस दौरान जब मैं उस थाने पर नियुक्त था मेरी थी खान से अच्छी दोस्ती थी और अनेक बार साथ साथ खाना भी खाते थे जिसके प्रमाण में मैंने खोसला आयोग के समझ श्री खान के लिए कुछ व्यक्तिगत पत्र भी दाखिल किए थे। उस समय श्री खान बास्तव में नेता जी के सच्चे पुजारी थे और के उस समय उन्होंने नेता जी के जीवित होने कुछ ऐसे अकाद्य प्रमाण बनाए थे जो रिकार्ड पर भी आधारित थे। बाढ़ में सन् १६५२ का लोकसभा का श्री खान को मेरठ के किठोर थोत्र का कांग्रेस टिकट बिना मार्गे दिया गया था तो श्री खान ने वह टिकट रजिस्ट्री द्वारा पं० नेहरू को बापस कर दिया था। इस पर प नेहरू ने एक स्पेस तार द्वारा श्री खान को दिल्ली बुलाया और उनके कान में मन्त्र फूंका और श्री खान ने टिकट ले लिया और एम० पी० बन गए और बाद में हृकूमत का नशा जब सबार हुआ तो उन्होंने अपना चोला बदल दिया और इसी कारण श्री खान को पहली जांच आयोग का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया।

इस जांच आयोग में दो मेंवर थे। दूसरे नेता जी के भाई थे। जांच की रिपोर्ट में दोनों की असहमति थी। श्री खान ने कहा कि नेता जी मर गए और नेता जी के भाई ने कहा कि जांच ठीक नहीं हुई और नेता जी का मरना सिद्ध नहीं है। अब दो जगों में भिन्न मत होता है तो तोसरे जज का मत भी लिया जाता है और बहुमत वाली बात मानी जाती है परन्तु इसमें ऐसा नहीं किया गया। श्री राज ने 'ताइपेह' नामक स्थान पर जहाज की दुर्घटना होनी बताई जाती है उस स्थान तक जाकर जांच करने की तकलीफ नहीं की। यह भी सत्य है कि जब वह नेता जी के भाई बने हुए थे तो उन्होंने अनेक आम सभाओं में घोषणा की थी कि नेता जी जीवित हैं और जहाज की कथित दुर्घटना एक स्वांग है।



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1026-Div(EA))

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भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो
EMBASSY OF INDIA
TOKYO

No: TOK/551/6/70

6700/200/22

September 14, 1977

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Ambassador

My dear Sir,

Sap E A Please refer to Smt. Bhaduri's letter No. C/125/2/77-JP and also Director (Coord.)'s circular letter No. AA/125/40/77, dated the 23rd July, 1977 regarding the collection of material relating Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Sap F B 2. You will recall that both the Shah Nawaz Commission (1956) and the Khosla Commission (1971) had visited Japan in connection with their investigation into the disappearance of Netaji. During their investigations, the Embassy cooperated with them to obtain as much material as possible on Netaji. I would like to draw your attention to this Embassy's correspondence with the Ministry on this question in January/February, 1973. I would specially like to draw your attention to this Mission's letter of even number, dated the 25th January, 1973 which states that "the Gaimusho informs us after re-checking its old records that they are not in possession of any papers relating to Netaji other than those already surrendered to us in 1955." As for the War Office, the letter states: "Gaimusho has told us quite positively that no new material pertaining to Netaji could be traced in the records Office." Thereafter, an Embassy official accompanied by an official from the Gaimusho went personally to check up the War Office records library, and found that no documents relating to Netaji were traceable.

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3. Apart from these two archives, the Khosla Commission interviewed several Japanese and Indians associated with Netaji at that time. Hence it can reasonably be assumed that all the relevant material available from Japan is already available in the records of the two Commissions. Any further effort on our part is not only likely to be fruitless, but will prove embarrassing.

4. Regarding the installation of small memorial plaques in places connected with the history of Netaji and INA, it is not clear whether this is intended to apply to Japan. In any event, until the question of Netaji's ashes is settled, any movement in that direction would lead to further embarrassment. A separate communication has been

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sent to you in this matter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(E. Gonsalves)

Shri C.V. Ranganathan,
Joint Secretary (N & EA),
Ministry of External Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

Copy to Shri Prakash Shah, Director (Coord.)
Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Since JS in anyway kindly see
Dir(EA) may

8413/JS(N&EA)/77

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JS(N&EA)/DIR(EA) EAST ASIA DIV

(B)

लोक सभा के लिए प्रश्न---अग्रिम सूचना

QUESTION FOR THE LOK SABHA—ADVANCE NOTICE

तारंकित/प्रतारंकित डा० सं०/Starred/~~Excluded~~ D. No. 2083

मंत्रालय जिसके लिए दिन नियत किया गया है/Ministry to which the day has been allotted.

विदेश मंत्रालय/External Affairs

प्रश्न स्वीकृत होने पर सदन में उत्तर दिए जाने की तारीख

The question will, if admitted, be put down for the sitting on the
BRINGING BACK ASHES OF NETAJI

17.11.77

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SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks are going on to bring the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India from Japan; and

(b) if so, the time by which these ashes are likely to be brought to India?

1250-Div(EA))

8/4

(M)

SOUTH ASIA DIV

लोक सभा के लिए प्रश्न---आग्रह सूचना

QUESTION FOR THE LOK SABHA—ADVANCE NOTICE

681 unstarred Spoken to 35(EA)

तारंकित/अतारंकित डा० सं०/Starred/~~Unstarred~~ D. No.

2083

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मंत्रालय जिसके लिए दिन नियत किया गया है/Ministry to which the day has been allotted.

19/26 4. विदेश मंत्रालय/External Affairs

प्रश्न स्वीकृत होने पर सदन में उत्तर दिए जाने की तारीख

9/XI

The question will, if admitted, be put down for the sitting on the

17.11.77

BRINGING BACK ASHES OF NETAJI

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks are going on to bring the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India from Japan; and

(b) if so, the time by which these ashes are likely to be brought to India?

MOST IMMEDIATE

1b

Ministry of External Affairs
(East Asia Division)

Subject:- Bringing back the Ashes of Netaji

Reference:- Advance Notice of Starred Question No. 2083
for the sitting on 17-11-1977 by Shri Phool
Chand Verma, Member of Parliament.

On a "No-Day-Yet-Named" motion moved by another Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Samar Guha, a Resolution was tabled on 3rd August 1977 in the Lok Sabha which, inter alia, raised the question of Government of India's acceptance of the reports of the Commission and the Committee which had previously been established to enquire into all aspects surrounding the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We understand that discussions on this Resolution were not concluded in the previous session of Parliament and that there is every likelihood of a continuation of the debate already initiated by Shri Samar Guha, Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

2. The view-point of the Government of India is also likely to be made known when the discussions referred to above are resumed in the Lok Sabha in the forthcoming session.

3. The above facts may kindly be brought to the attention of the Hon'ble Speaker for deciding on the admissibility of the question or otherwise. It is submitted that in view of the on-going consideration of the Resolution referred to above, any further debate on this subject related to the Resolution may not be appropriate at this stage.

CVR
C.V. Ranganathan
Joint Secretary (MEA)
9-11-1977
Tel. No. 37-5418

Du(EK)
V.S.(EK)
Lok Sabha Secretariat (Question Branch)
MEA U.O. No. JS(MEA)/8413/77 d/ 9-11-1977